THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1214.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

To be disposed of,

BY public sale, at Mrs. Buckner's Tavern, in the town of Manchester, on Wednesday the 30th day of this present month, at the hour of four o'clock precisely, one hundred and seventy-eight 33-160th Acres well timbered

LAND,

adjoining the Lands of Mr. David Ross, called and known by the name of the Falls Plantation. To house-builders, and others, using pine and oak timbers, this Land must certainly be an object. The terms will be made suitable to intending purchasers, and declared at the time of sale. For further particulars, application may be made to Mr. Benjamin Hatcher, Manchester, or to Mr. Thomas Wilson, Richmond. JAMES STRANGE.

Petersburg, May 15th, 1804. eptdf.

Will be Sold,

At Charlottesville, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 5th day of June next, for READY MONEY,

A Negro WOMAN & CHILD,

MADE over in trust to me by *Hopkins Lewis*, for securing the payment of a debt mentioned in the Deed of Trust.

WALTER LEAK, Trustee.

Albemarle, May 24, 1804. ep3t.

The Court of Hustings of the City of Richmond have established the following rules concerning applications for licences to manufacture Tobacco within said city, viz.

All applications to the said Court, for licences to manufacture Tobacco, must be made one month at least previous to the time of granting thereof, and the name or names of the applicant or applicants, entered on the records of the said Court, and inserted in all the newspapers published in the city of Richmond.

☞ In pursuance whereof, Public Notice is given, that from the records of the said Hustings Court, it appears that George Tate means to apply to the next succeeding Court for a licence to manufacture Tobacco within this city.

By order of Court,

AND'W. STEVENSON, *D. C.*

May 22, 1804. cp3w.

To whom it may concern.

HAVING entered into business in the city of New-York, and intending to make it the place of my permanent residence, I have thought proper to make and constitute *Henry Banks*, Esq. Attorney at Law, residing in the city of Richmond, agent and attorney in fact, to do, perform, settle and compromise, all matters of account, contract or dispute, if any such there may be, with any person or persons in this commonwealth; which shall be as full effectual and binding upon me, as if the same should be done and transacted by myself.

Richard Smyth.

May 10th, 1804. cp4w.

FOR SALE,

A VERY likely Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, brought up to house business.—For terms apply to THOMAS TAYLOR & Co.

Richmond, 24th May, 1804.

DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA,

Richmond, Supervisor's Office, April 20, 1804.

Notice is hereby given, that the transcripts required to be obtained by the subjoined act of Congress, are already in this office, open to the the inspection of all concerned: and will remain so in whatever hands the office shall be transferred to. This occasion is embraced to remind those whose lands may have been liable to be sold for non-payment of the direct tax, that the sales in this state, were carried into effect, generally, within the month of December, 1802—consequently the time of redemption will expire within December next.

E. CARRINGTON,

Supervisor of the district of Virginia.

AN ACT,

Further to amend the act entituled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the collectors of the direct tax, under whose direction, or by whom any tract of land may have been sold for non payment of such tax, and where the time limited by law for the redemption of such lands shall not have expired before the passing of this act, to transmit within three months after the passing of this act, correct transcripts of the lists of all the tracts of land or lots, which have been sold either in whole or in part, for non-payment of the said tax before the passing of this act, to the supervisor or to the officers to whom the duties of supervisor may have been transferred, or in case there be no such person, to the marshal of the district within which such lands may lie; and the said collectors shall likewise transmit to the same officer, within three months after the completion of any sale made subsequent to the passing of this act, similar transcripts of the lists of all the tracts of lands or lots which shall, after the passing of this act, be sold either in whole or in part, for non payment of the said tax, which several transcripts shall, in every case, specify the tract or lot sold, in whole or in part, the quantity of land which has been sold—the time when sold—the amount of tax, charges and costs for which it was sold, and the amount paid by, and the name of the purchaser; and shall also designate all those tracts or lots which shall have been redeemed by the original proprietors, or for their benefit, in conformity with the provisions for that purpose heretofore enacted; and it shall also be the duty of the said collectors to pay over, within the time aforesaid, to the officer, to whom the above mentioned transcripts may have been transmitted, the amount of all the monies paid to them by or for the benefit of any original proprietor of lands or lots sold for non payment of the tax, and subsequent to such sale redeemed in conformity with law, by or for such proprietor, which shall not at the time of transmitting the said transcripts, have been repaid by such collector to the purchaser of such lands or lots: And any collector failing to comply with the provisions of this section, or with any of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any collector shall fail to transmit the transcripts required by the first section of this act within the time aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, of the district within which the collection district of such collector may be, to prepare within six months after the passing of this act, from the best of such other documents as may be in his possession, a similar transcript of the list of lands which such collector had by virtue of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," been authorised to sell for non payment of the said tax; which list shall likewise specify in every case, the tract or lot described in the original assessment, and the amount of tax, charges and costs for which it was liable to be sold and any supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, failing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, as the case may be, to exhibit the before mentioned transcripts, whether transmitted by the collector, or prepared by themselves; and also, to keep open the original assessment lists, and whenever required within the time limited by law for the redemption of lands or lots thus sold, to any person wishing to ascertain whether any tract of land, or lot, has been sold for non-payment of the tax, to receive, within the same period, from any person tendering the same, the amount of the tax, charges and costs for which any such tract of land or lot, has been sold, with the interest which shall have accrued on the same as fixed by law, and execute a receipt for the same; which payment, by whomsoever made made, shall always be considered to be made for the benefit of the original proprietor: and to pay over, at any time, within the same period, when applied for, the monies and interest received from, or for any original proprietors, who shall have availed themselves of the right of redeeming their lands, agreeably to law, to the person who may have purchased the tract of land or lot, so redeemed, when the same was sold for non-payment of the tax, or to the representative of such person.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said supervisor, person acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, to file, at the end of two years after the completion of the sales of lands sold within their district, for non-payment of the direct tax, with the clerk of the district court within whose district such lands may lie, correct transcripts, similar to those prescribed by the first section of this act, of the lands or lots sold in whole or in part, for non-payment of the direct tax, and which shall not have been redeemed by, or for, the original proprietor within the said two years; and also to pay into the clerk's office of said court, for the use of the purchaser, or his representatives, any monies remaining in their hands which shall have been paid by such original proprietors, as shall have availed themselves of the right of redemption: And it shall also be the duty of the said supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshal, as the case may be, when any collectors shall have failed to transmit to them, or any of them, the transcripts of the lists of lands sold for non-payment of the tax, as required by the first section of this act, to file with the clerk of the said district court the receipts given by such collector, either for the purchase money of lands or lots, thus sold, to the purchasers or for the redemption of the same, to original proprietors, which shall have been delivered by the purchasers, or original proprietors, as the case may be, of lands, or lots, thus sold, to the said supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, in the manner, and within the time prescribed by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the several marshals for the time being, of the said district courts, shall alone have the authority in all cases where the time limited by law, for the redemption of land sold, shall not have expired before the passing of this act, and are hereby authorised and required, to execute deeds for so much of the said land and lots as shall have been sold to satisfy the amount of the direct tax, charges and costs due thereon, and which shall not have been redeemed by or for the original proprietor, within the time limited by law to the purchasers of such lands or lots, or their legal representatives: Provided however, and it is further enacted, That no such deed shall be executed, except for lands or lots contained in the transcripts filed with the clerk of the proper district court, in conformity with the preceding section, or unless the purchaser of any tract of land or lot, sold for non-payment of the tax, shall have filed within three months after the passing of this act, or within three months after such sale, with the supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, a receipt from the collector for the purchase money, dated within thirty days subsequent to such sale, and specifying distinctly the original description of the land assessed and the quantity sold: And provided also, That no such deed shall in any case, be executed for any land purchased by or for a collector of the direct tax, and not contained in the transcript files with the clerk of the district court: nor for any land, although not returned as redeemed by the collector, which shall appear by a certificate, or a receipt of the said collector filed with the supervisor, or officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, before the completion of two years after the sale of such land, and filed by such officer with the clerk of the court, in conformity with the preceding section, to have been redeemed by or for the original proprietor by payment of the tax, charges, costs and interest to the said collector previous to the time limited by the first section of this act, for the transmission of transcripts by the collectors of the direct tax.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That where any lot or tract of land shall have been sold before the passing of this act, for non-payment of the direct tax, and for a larger sum than the amount of such tax, with the legal charges and costs, the collector of the said tax shall be accountable to the purchaser for the excess of money paid by such purchaser beyond the amount of such tax, charges and costs: And deeds shall be executed in favor of such purchasers, only for so much of the land as shall bear the same ratio to the whole quantity of land sold, as the amount of the tax, charges and costs bear to the sum for which the land was sold: And whenever a deed shall be executed for a part only of any tract of land, not described previous to the sale, such part shall be laid off at the expence of the purchaser, under the direction of the district court, and in conformity with the instructions given to the collector, by the supervisor, or officer acting as supervisor, respecting the sales of lands, sold for non-payment of the direct tax: Provided, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any collector of the said tax, to sell more of any lot or tract of land, than will pay the amount of such tax, with the legal charge and costs.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That for the services prescribed by this act, the following fees shall be allowed and paid by the party respectively, that is to say:

To every supervisor for examining the transcripts of land sold, twenty-five cents; for receiving payment of the tax, charges and costs for which any tract of land, or lot, may have been sold in whole, or in part, fifty cents; and for filing a certificate or receipt of the collector or deposited by the purchaser, or original proprietor, six cents:

To the marshal of the court, one dollar for preparing and executing a deed.

NATH'L. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

March 3d, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804,

Taliaferro and Patteson, Compl'ts. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
Edmund Davenport, Def'nt. }

On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June court next, and answer the bill of the complainants, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste, AW3M.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

Spring Goods.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Little William*, from Liverpool, and other arrivals from Europe,

Their Spring Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

THEY are also supplied with East and West India Goods; all of which they offer for sale on moderate terms, for Cash, merchantable Produce, or on the usual credit to *punctual* customers.

They continue to receive on *Storage*, and to sell on *Commission*, Flour, Tobacco, and other Country Produce; and flatter themselves their conduct will continue to merit general approbation.

Richmond, May 15th, 1804.

EXTRACT

From a Pamphlet just published by Mr. W. P. YOUNG, entitled, "A Word of Warning to the State of South Carolina: by a Patriot.

CHAPTER III.

Two obvious truths, arise from the plain interpretation of the constitution, and particularly from that of the first and second articles: One is, that the confederation was founded on state jealousy; the other, that the federative principles intermixed with the popular, which make a part of that constitution, were the fruits of that jealousy; and were the price for which the small states acceded to the union. The terms upon which alone they would, or indeed could, without state suicide, have entered into the confederation: The constitution, therefore, must in this respect, be considered and construed just as if it were a contract between individuals, in which one party calls for such covenants, makes such terms, and insists upon such stipulations, as his jealousy of the power and suspicion of the intentions of the other, have pointed out as necessary to his security and independence, and as his foresight could suggest and provide for that purpose. All this is conspicuously evident on the face of the articles; in that which provides that the electors of president shall vote for some one person, not an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; in those parts which require majorities of two thirds for many purposes, in the constitution; in the discussions; in the concessions; in every step of the proceedings, and in the very terms themselves, of the federal compact. It cannot therefore be pleaded, that those are casual provisions of little or no moment or import, which found their way into the constitution, rather by oversight or chance, than on matured consideration. They must, in fact (taking the matter as a contract) be considereed as the valuable consideration, on which the small states agreed to suspend any part of their rights, and to merge them during the existence and validity of that contract, in the general confederated government.

Of all contracts, the provisions become void, if the terms and stipulation upon which they stand, are not completely fulfilled. If those be at any time withheld or withdrawn, the contract is at an end. A. lets a farm to B at a certain yearly rent, on the special proviso, that so long as B shall not divert from its course a certain stream of water, which turn the mill of A, he B, shall hold it.—B gets possession of the land, but refuses to pay the stipulated rent, and turns the mill stream into another channel; the contract of course becomes void. In like manner, if South Carolina agreed to the federal union, on the express condition that her state independence should be fenced in by certain provisions, and notwithstanding that condition, all the other contracting parties think fit to rescind those provisions, the contract is void on her part, and she at once returns back to the state in which she was, before her signing it. In fact, she has a right to consider the violation of the terms of the constitution (if she pleases) as a dissolution of it, so far as it respects herself.

If any man doubts that this part of the constitution was the result of jealousy and caution, of consequent discussion and concession, and of ultimate compromise, I beg leave to refer him to the authority of Mr. Madison, the present secretary of state, who was a leading member of the federal convention which formed, and of the Virginia convention, which adopted that constitution. Speaking of the mode of electing the president, he says, "as to the eventual voting by states, it has my approbation: the lesser states, and some larger states, will be generally pleased by that mode. The deputies from the small states have argued, and there is some force in their reasoning, that *when the people voted, the large states evidently had the advantage over the rest*, and without varying the mode, the interest of the little states might be neglected or sacrificed. *Here is a compromise:* For in the eventual election, the small states will have have the advantage." See Mr. Madison's speech, in the debates of the Virginia convention, vol. 3, p. 77.

From what has been said, it must appear as clear as the sun at noon day, that the object of all those cross cutting provisions, and mutual checks in the constitution, is to maintain a continual balance between the federative and popular principles, and by that means between the powers of the separate states; so that the interests and rights of any one of them of inferior population, should not be extinguished or trampled upon by the will, or self-views of the swarming multitudes of the rest.

Let us exemplify this by a suppositious case; let us suppose that a proposition was made to all the continental powers of Europe, to enter into a confederated league for their mutual security and advantage against England, and that all the nations in Europe were in the same independent situation in which they stood the day before the French revolution: Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Venice, and all the states of Italy, would probably say, "Yes! we have no objection to enter into a league, for our security, against that haughty island, provided, that we can secure ourselves against the league itself when executed." "What do you mean? (the first expounder would ask) we do not understand you." "Why, this (they would say)—Let the weight of each state, however small, be as great as that of the greatest; for if it be not, we shall be absorbed by the large ones: Our independence will be gone for ever; and we shall be no better than provinces, under the control and dominion of strangers. France, the German empire, Russia, Turkey and Prussia, contain a population, which, if the councils of the confederacy are to be swayed by votes of persons will entirely extinguish us. Therefore, let each state have the same number of votes for chief magistrate as the rest. Secure us that right! And, as long as that right is scrupulously maintained to us, we will be faithful to the confederacy." It is agreed. Would they not then be absolved from their confederative bond, the moment those terms were violated? Undoubtedly they would.

What makes this illustration stronger is, that this has actually been the case in Europe. The great public law of the European commonwealth, did, for a time, protect the small states from the aggressions of the large: but subsequent violation of that law, destroyed their independence.

Venice was swallowed up by Germany; Genoa by France; Poland by a triumvirate of colossal tyrants. Holland and Switzerland are in a state of provincial vassalage: and Portugal protracts an uncertain existence, by a yearly tribute to the universal robber—France. If Americans do not differ from all other men, in constitution and temperament, and are not exempt from the frailties, vices, and passions, common to the human race, such will be the fate of the small states of America, South Carolina among the rest, if by voting for the proposed change in the constitution, they put their state rights and independence for *safe keeping*, into the hands of the *mammoth* states of America, or of the *mammoth* of those mammoths.

Or, to illustrate it by a more familiar case, drawn from domestic life: suppose the heads of thirteen families; one consisting of twelve, three more of ten, and one of eight; altogether making fifty persons, and all the rest taken together, only of twenty five, to join in a partnership of any kind, each bringing in an equal stock,* would it be consistent with justice or common sense, that the direction of the business, the disposal of the capital, or the division of the profits should be appointed and governed by a majority of voices? Certainly not. If it were so, it is clear that those who had altogether but twenty-five in family, would be outted out of their property; or which is the same thing, left at the mercy of those who had the fifty: They, therefore, who had small families, would naturally insist that the business should be done by the votes of the heads of families only, or else decline the partnership. If after so covenanting, the larger families were to insist upon carrying it by votes of persons, they would be guilty of a palpable breach of covenant, and a downright mortal fraud, in which if they could succeed, the whole property of the smallest would fall over to the large, and the former be reduced to absolute beggary. And thus it will be with South Carolina, if the amendment proposed shall be carried by vote of the States.

The power of amending the constitution, provided by the fifth article, was on the face of it intended to give more complete effect to the balancing principle; and to enable Congress to throw, from time to time, such weight as might be necessary to its preservation, into the lighter scale; and that the protection of the separate rights and independence of the smaller states was in the contemplation of the convention, is sufficiently demonstrable by that part of the articles which provide that no alteration shall be made but by a majority of two-thirds of the states. Of all the rights, therefore, which the constitution recognizes, that which demands the most scrupulous discretion, and ought to be the most sparingly exercised, is that of altering it. Nothing less than absolute necessity arising from an evident and dangerous inequality in the scale, can justify an alteration, and then the alteration ought to be of that kind, which would tend to restore the balance. But, has this been the case here, has the state principle been found to have too much weight? The very set of men who bring it in, are the very persons who lately insisted that the states had not weight enough, but now finding it answer their private purposes, come forward to diminish, nay, to annihilate the influence and power of the smaller states in the confederation. And why, forsooth? Why to aggran-

* *The condition is founded on State equality, and therefore the States may be considered as being equal stocks to the confederation.*

dize the larger ones! When that is done, to make, in like manner, the smaller ones victims in their turn to the state of Virginia; which like a devouring *Mammoth*, will swallow up the whole Union, and become as France, with her territorial thefts, a great *Republic, one and indivisible;* and probably like France too, having an upstart foreign usurper, bestriding its back, and guiding the enormous beast with the same ease he would manage a tired jack ass.

Thus, a leading, fundamental principle of the constitution not only entitled to reverence, as it belongs to the constitution but rendered sacred by its being the special condition on which the federal covenant was formed, and the great sanctuary of the rights and independence of the smaller states, is attempted to be wrested from us, my fellow citizens of South Carolina! by an act of force, which I will demonstrate to you to be of as fugitive, deep and treacherous a kind, as ever a designing sordid individual practised upon the unsuspecting confidence of a generous friend; or any knavish despot of Europe, even the king of Prussia, or Bonaparte themselves, ever imposed by way of compulsory treaty, on a weak neighbouring state; and which, if successful, will be followed up by the overthrow of the separate independence of this state; and by the not gradual extinction of the federal constitution.

To make the mischiefs, with which this alteration threatens the small states, more intelligible than it could be made by a long abstract detail, I will barely state a case, to shew what power they derive from the article for election of president, as it now stands, and how entirely destitute of power the alteration will leave them. As the constitution stands, they may return the president; but as it will stand, if altered, they never can return one.

By voting for the president and vice-president together, and taking him that has most votes for the president, and him who has next most votes for vice-president; the small states may make the presidency fall on whom they please, in this way:

Suppose that there were twenty electors, sixteen of whom were of the large, and four of the small states; and suppose three candidates in the eye, Messrs. Jefferson, Madison and Adams; each of the sixteen vote for Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison; of course those two gentlemen must be president and vice-president. But the small states, with their four votes, have the power to make which of them they please president, by voting only for one, and not for the other; but being obliged to return two, by giving their second vote to a third, or, in a word, by voting for Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams, they would give Mr. Jefferson twenty votes, and thus make him president; while Mr. Madison, having but sixteen, must fall into the office of vice-president.

This only hold—this only chance of returning a president, which the small states possess, will be taken away from them for ever, by the proposed alteration; and South Corolina can never hope to see a president of her choice in the chair, unless her choice happens to concur with that of Virginia.

Citizens of South Carolina! Your own members—one of them strongly attached to the party with which the amendment has originated, have considered the amendment as dangerous, if not certain ruin to your interests; and therefore voted against it. Mr. *Butler*, no doubt considering it, not as a party, but a state question, opposed it.—To whom should you look for advice, or from whom take your line of conduct, so properly, as from your representatives, the representatives of your own choice.

Proposals,

BY JOHN L. COOK AND SEATON GRANTLAND,

For publishing in the city of Richmond,

A Literary and Miscellaneous Paper, to be entitled,

The Lady's Museum,

AND

WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

THIS paper, as the title shews, will be chiefly allotted to the amusement of the Ladies; and on their patronage must the success of our undertaking principally depend. Although we shall use our endeavors to adapt the MUSEUM to the taste of the Fair Sex, we nevertheless presume, that the admirers of polite Literature among the gentlemen, will not find it unworthy of perusal: upon such, therefore, we rely for a portion of patronage, assured that they will not be backward in promoting, with a liberal hand, the circulation of a paper, which has for its object, the improvement and gratification of those, who contribute so materially to our happiness, and to the refinement of our manners.

From this paper, party-politics and personal altercation will be entirely excluded. In place of matter of this sort, with which periodical publications too generally abound, and which is only calculated to disgust and irritate readers of taste and judgment, we shall substitute Essays, moral and sentimental; interesting biographical Extracts, with occasional Selections from the most celebrated Poets, and such original Essays, both in prose and verse, as may from time to time, be furnished by our patrons. A correct summary of important foreign and domestic Intelligence will also be regularly published.

CONDITIONS.

I. The MUSEUM shall be neatly printed, weekly, on a half-sheet of good super-royal paper.

II. The terms will be TWO DOLLARS per annum; one dollar to be paid on the reception of the first number, and the other at the expiration of six months.

III. As it is supposed that subscribers will preserve their papers for the purpose of binding, a handsome *Title-Page* and *Table of Contents* will be furnished (gratis) at the completion of each volume.

IV. The publication of the Museum will commence about the first of September, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained by that time.

☞ The Printers in the state of Virginia will oblige the subscribers by giving the above a few insertions in their respective papers. C. & G.

*** Subscriptions received at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	30s to 33s	Cash.
Wheat,	6s to 6s6	do.
Flour, (superfine)	36s to 39s	do.
Corn,	24s	do.
Hemp, (clean)	50l to 55l	do.
Iron,	38l	do.
Whiskey,	3s6 to 3s9	do.
Bacon,	8d to 9d	do.

PORT OF RICHMOND.

ENTERED.

Sch'r.	Liberty, Busby,	Norfolk.
	Eliza, Webb,	New-York.
	Success, Town,	Boston.
Sloop	Sophia, Gray,	Portsmouth.

CLEARED.

Sch'r.	Five Sisters, Bartlett,	Boston.
	Eliza, Tredick,	Portsmouth.
	Little, Will, Oliphant,	Philadelphia.
	Samuel & David, Crowell,	Boston.
	Seaman, Seaman,	New-York.
	Success, Town,	Philadelphia.
Sloop	Sally, Spooner,	Rhode Island.

—MARRIED—

On Thursday evening last, Mr. RICHARD EDWARDS, to the amible Miss SARAH WILLIAMS, both of Henrico County.

COMMUNICATION.

On Friday evening last, the Hay-Market Garden was opened by the proprietor for a MASQUERADE. Altho' the weather was by no means favorable for the amusement, and the time of notice rather short for the preparations; yet a *respetcable* company attended, and the whole was conducted with the strictest propriety and decorum.

As several opinions have gone abroad respecting the propriety of introducing masquerade dances and *conversations* among the amusements of this country; I have been induced to offer a few observations on that head. It has been maintained by some pretending zealous friends to the liberty and happiness of the citizens of Richmond, that masquerades are the miserable institutions of despotism established for the purpose of lulling into thoughtless indifference the oppressed subject by a momentary parade of freedom. Others again, urged perhaps by an equal regard for morality, contend that the introduction of Marquerades would destroy the simplicity of republican manners, and open the road for scenes of corruption and profligacy; that the friendly enjoyments of society would give way to ceremonious politeness and the squeamish airs of affected delicacy; while an opportunity would offer itself of sporting with chastity and trafficking with innocence and virtue.

With regard to the first objection, it ought to be remembered that Masquerades are one of those institutions, which arose out of the arms of Chivalry, when free from vice and intrigue, before the feudal connection was infringed, and its generous principles degraded. This was one of the emblems of equality, which still remained after the original spirit of those nations which destroyed the fabric of Roman despotism began to decay, and oppression succeeded to freedom. At these assemblies of merriment, the most important revolutions, in the history of modern Europe, have been planned, and no amusing institution has had a greater tendency to re-light the torch of freedom among the enslaved inhabitants of France and Italy. It may however be urged, that in this country, where freedom is already fully established, none of those artificial aids against absolute tyranny under the governments of kings and princes are here necessary. But there is an essential distinction between that equality which is established by law, and that which is sanctioned by compliance to custom. The perfect enjoyment of both is necessary for the happiness of a free people. If wealth, profession in family prejudice be once suffered to draw a line of distinction, or to divide society into different classes, the rights of equality, as framed by the constitution of the United States, or that of the individual states, so far from being productive of any salutary effect, will only tend to irritate the mind of the honest patriot, who sees himself debarred by the caprice and folly of power and wealth, from those enjoyments of life, to which the equal rights of citizenship have entitled him.

The citizens of Virginia, it will not be denied, enjoy the legal rights of freedom in an equal extent with any people in the world; but it may be questioned whether the prejudices attached to wealth, ancient family, and particular professions, are yet sufficiently destroyed.—Every institution or amusement which appears calculated to produce this effect, ought therefore to be encouraged, if not otherwise injurious to the morals of society.

As to Masquerades being dangerous to virtue, and favorable to the snares of gallantry, might be fancied in a superficial attention to the subject: but a little reflection, as well as experience, will inform us, that the public assemblies of card parties, now so prevalent, are infinitely more so, and that they afford many more opportunities for a display of those fopperies of love and habits of dissipation, so fatal to the happiness of society. In every city or town, of the size of Richmond, it is necessary that some public amusement be encouraged as a bar to gaming and vice; and none certainly are more innocent in their nature and more attractive to the youthful mind, and likely to promote the feelings of tenderness and sentiment, than the Theatre, the Concert, and the Masquerade. Much more might be said as to the propriety of introducing Masquerades into this country; but no argument seems to me so powerful as the particular description of characters who oppose it. These are neither the serious, the moral, or the well informed; but a few young men who, inflated by family pride, and the pedigree of horses, aided by an ideot effrontery and volubility of tongue, rail against every rational amusement, in order to make themselves pass for men of wit and talent.

ARISTIPPUS.

Extract of a letter from Washington, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated May 20, 1804.

"The Congress, capt. Rogers, is now dropping down the E. Branch. She will be followed, it is said, to-morrow by the John Adams, capt. Chauncey, and on Wednesday by the Essex, capt. James Barron, and in the course of the week, by the President, commodore Barron, and the Constellation, capt. Campbell. They will rendezvous at Hampton, and sail thence in squadron."

Accounts from New-Orleans to the 15th April state, that the army of Louisiana had left that place three days previous for Pensacola. The late prefect, Mr. L'Aussat, was on the eve of departing. His destination was unknown. He was to sail in the brig Natchez, some said for Guadaloupe, others for Charleston. He took a formal leave of the American commissioners on the 12th, and was received at the government house with great respect and ceremony. The American inhabitants intended to give a sumptuous entertainment to the commissioners, previous to the departure of governor Wilkinson.

It appears that some uneasiness was excited at New-Orleans by the appearance there of the letter from governor Claiborne to the President of the United States, which was published in the papers of the United States.—It will be recollected that this letter spoke in very unhandsome and contemptuous terms of the merchants, planters and others of that country. Some Frenchmen, who conceived themselves calumniated by the governor, have manifested unusual irritation: inflammatory publications have been the consequence, inviting the inhabitants to resist the government of the United States. The governor has declared the letter to be a mutilated extract from the genuine letter; and on the 15th the public feeling seemed subsiding. (*Phil. Gaz.*)

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser, May 19.

More "Useful Labours."—On Tuesday and Wednesday, we republished an article under this head, from the Western Star. The article stated, that the democrats of Lebanon, in Connecticut, had assembled, in open day, and entirely demolished the Presbyterian Church, in that town. This morning, a gentleman from the neighborhood of Lebanon, who had read with indignation and disgust, a *pitiful* reply to this article, by an *insignificant and malicious foreigner*, called at our office, and stated the following facts, the truth of which, he assures us, hundreds can attest:—

"During the course of last winter, the Church, at midnight, was discovered in flames. By the exertions of the federalists, the fire was extinguished. From circumstances that occurred antecedent and subsequent to this event, there can be no doubt that the fire was kindled by the democrats of the town. About the first of May the democrats, headed by Tildien, now a member of the state legislature, proceeded to the Church, and commenced the "work of destruction." The federalists, who are the industrious, orderly and religious citizens of the place, assembled to preserve, if possible, the sacred temple from the violence of an infuriated faction. Some of the most active democrats were arrested, and all were dispersed. On the following day, they returned to their "useful labours," with renewed vigor—again they were driven from the ground. On the third day, however, the sacrilegious object was accomplished—the building was levelled with the ground—and at this moment, not a timber nor a board is left, to mark the spot where the church once stood."

OFFICIAL.—As a testimonial of the PRESIDENT's high opinion of the gallant conduct of Lieut. DECATUR, in taking and destroying the frigate the Philadelphia, a commission to him as Captain in the Navy, has been duly issued, and will without delay be transmitted to Commodore Preble, to be presented to him. (*Nat. Int.*)

From COBBETT's POLITICAL REGISTER.

POWERS OF THE CONTINENT.

SIR—Before entering on the eventful scenes before us, it will be proper to take a short view of the theatre on which they are acting; to avoid referring to single and insulated transactions, it will be necessary to take a rapid retrospect of some of the principal events that have led to the present dislocation of Europe. Europe has been divided between the rival houses of France and Austria, for about two centuries previous to the extinction of the male line of the house of Hamburgh, when Prussia arose, occasioned new connexions, new alliances, and has contributed considerably to produce great changes in this quarter of the globe. In the early part of that period, Austria predominated; but during the latter and much longer part, the power of France had been constantly on the increase, while that of Austria had comparatively been on the decline. England, and afterwards Holland, though far from steady in their political conduct, had repeatedly entered the lists in time to prevent the balance from being materially shaken. But, although the balance was not lost, France, notwithstanding civil wars, the dotage of Louis XIV. the profligacy, and the regency, and the insanity of Louis XV. had successively added to their dominions, and wanted nothing but an able administration to appear more formidable than in the most shining days of Louis XIV. The only effectual opponent to so great and growing a power, would have been an union of the German empire, sufficiently strong to call forth the whole force of that great body, with energy and effect. Since the peace of Westphalia, they could never fully take place. Among so many princes with jarring interests, there were always some who had foreign connexions, and even France found allies in the empire itself. Much, however, had been done with the assistance of the maratime powers to oppose the progress of France, till Prussia, in becoming an independent state, did, in fact, dismember the Germanic body, and crippled the power of the house of Austria. When it first acquired the title of kingdom, the change of name was of little consequence, as it continued under the influence of the empire; but, when the throne came to be filled by a prince, who was not satisfied with the name of king, was resolved to be an independent sovereign, a fatal blow was given to the union and power of the German nation; more sensibly felt, as it happened under a female succession, that was bringing, and with some interruption, a new family to the imperial dignity. In asserting his independence, that prince unavoidably became hostile to the head of the empire, and seated on the confines of the hereditary dominions, Austria was his nearest and most dangerous enemy. But the subjects of contention were not confined to these obvious causes of dissention. The first essay in the political career of that great monarch, who drew Prussia from obscurity, was to seize upon one of the Austrian provinces. To preserve his conquest, he became the ally of France; and, regardless of treaties, took the field on the first appearance of any superiority of the Austrian arms. It was probably more from a desire to regain that province, and animosity arising from those aggressions, the more poignant to so haughty a house, as they proceeded from one whom they considered as little more than a feudatory of the empire, than from any views of profound policy, that the court of Vienna formed an alliance with France. By that treaty Austria abandoned her former friends for an old enemy, converted into a new and dangerous ally; the ancient political system of Europe was overthrown, and among all the numerous powers engaged in the war that succeeded, there was not one that had departed from those principles which it might have been expected their political interests would have dictated, except Prussia alone, that was combating for independence and almost existence. The court of Vienna introduced French armies into the empire; France and Russia joined in the coalition against Prussia; Sweden supported the cause of Russia; England was engaged against Austria. Freed by that treaty from any apprehension on the side of France, the cabinet of Vienna excited so vast a force against the king of Prussia, that there did not seem a possibility that so new and so small a state could resist it. How far it was consistent with sound policy, in the great Minister, who at that time directed the affairs of this country, to enter into so close an alliance with that Monarch, as almost to amount to a guarantee of the dominions that he then possessed, is problematical. Great Britain could have very little inducement to wish that it should become the rival of Austria. A prince of less power of mind would have yielded to the storm; he braved it, and after one of the greatest struggles that stands upon the records of history, placed Prussia, by the peace of Hubertsburg, among the considerable nations of Europe.

BOSTON, May 16.

Arrived the schooner Traveller, Capt. Hall, from Fecamp, in France (a port ten leagues from Havre) in 37 days. Capt. Hall did not bring any papers; but informs that no event of magnitude had occurred since the developement of the conspiracy:—That he had not learnt any thing further respecting Moreau, than his arrest; and that the most active and efficient measures were in continual execution for the war.

A letter from an American gentleman of information, in France, dated the 5th April, says, "There is no very late news. Flotillas continue to be expedited along the coast: and preparations for war making with unabated perseverance. The English squadrons being daily in sight, and even anchoring near these preparations, without power however to intercept them, owing to their keeping near the shore, protected by forts and flying artillery. I am however of opinion that the more formidable these preparations in the channel, the more certainty there is of a blow being struck elsewhere in a short time. They laugh themselves here, when you talk of the invasion. The idea I believe has now subsided. It would not be safe for me to say any thing relative to the late conspiracy. A young man (one of the Bourbon family) was a few days since condemned as an accomplice.

May 18.

INTERESTING REPORT.—Yesterday arrived in this port the ship Lewis, in 35 days from Bristol, (Eng.) Captain Harris and Mr. Breed, one of the passengers, bring the following verbal information:—That two London papers of the 6th of April, the Courier and Star, if we mistake not, stated that an engagement had taken place between the French Toulon fleet and the English squadron under command of Lord Nelson, that the contest was very severe, and that LORD NELSON WAS KILLED. In this particular, both papers agreed; but with respect to the result of the engagement, one stated that six French ships of the line were sunk; the other, the same number of English. The account was not official: but our informant adds, the report of Lord Nelson's death was generally credited. One circumstance is remarkable—this intelligence appeared in the Courier and Star of the 6th. On the 7th the same papers were perfectly silent on the subject. On which side the victory turned, or what credit is due to the report, we cannot decide. Captain Harris could not procure the paper containing the account.

NEW-YORK, May 21.

By the ship Ontario, from Liverpool, we are in possession of Loddon papers to the evening of the 6th alt. being one day later than any accounts previously received.

LONDON, April 6.

We have this day inserted a copy of the official dispatches relative to the fortunate turn which our affairs have taken in the island of Ceylon. It appears that the post of Hangwelle was attacked on the 6th September, by the grand army of the Candians, commanded by the king in person, which, after a combat of two hours, was completely defeated, with great slaughter, and with the loss of the royal standard, two pieces of artillery, a number of musquets, and a large quantity of ammunition. A detachment of our troops commanded by Captain Pollock, afterwards marched forward on the 9th, and drove the enemy from the strong post of Kallogille. On the 10th Captain Pollock entered the Candian territory at Sitawaka, and was soon after joined by another detachment, under the command of Captain Buchan. Both detachments marched forward on the 12th, and fell in, at Organda, with the remains of the grand army of the Candians, whom they again defeated, and then proceeded without opposition to Rowanella, the most commercial and populous village in Candy, which, together with the magazines and stores of artillery, ammunition and provisions, fell into our hands. At this village the king's palace, together with one thousand one hundred houses, were burnt. In all these actions, our loss amounted to only four wounded; whilst we recovered sixty-two Malays and one hundred and fifty Lascars, who, on a late unfortunate occasion, were taken by the Candians.

A rumour prevailed in the course of yesterday, that the French squadron at Toulon having attempted to force its way, an action took place in consequence; that Lord Nelson was killed by a cannon shot early in the engagement; but that the action continued until we had captured six sail of the French line. We can assure our readers that no such intelligence has reached the admiralty; and we have not been able to trace it to any other authentic source,

Yesterday, in consequence of an intimation to the gentlemen of the stock exchange the preceding day, through the medium of Mr. Puget, by the desire of Mr. Corry, that the latter, as chancellor of the exchequer for Ireland, would be ready to receive offers for the Irish loan—the following gentlemen attended Mr. Corry, viz.

Messrs. Puget & Co.	Steirs & Co.
Ellis & Co.	French & Co. &c.

In the course of a short conversation, Mr. Corry stated, that the extent of the proposed loan would be two millions; and that he would be ready to treat with bidders on Saturday, till which time he wished to postpone all farther discussion. The gentlemen, who appeared in consequence of the invitation, then requested to know the amount of the intended loan for England, as their biddings would be materially affected by this necessary information. Mr. Corry expressed himself not prepared to answer this question; but gave assurance, that he would, during the interval, consult Mr. Addington; and that on Saturday he hoped to be enabled to satisfy them on the subject.

Our Deal correspondent informs us, that, in consequence of the strong westerly gales, our blockading squadron before Boulogne has been again driven from its station. The Locust gun-brig, and Fury bomb, arrived yesterday in the Downs: the rest of the squadron dropped anchor off Dungennes.

The Noble, of 44 guns, which arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday, left the Channel fleet all well on Sunday last. The enemy's fleet was in statu quo.

Accounts from Constantinople mention, that while the French ambassador General Brune, strongly recommends the Porte to reinforce their troops in Egypt, the English ambassador is equally anxious that it should be requested of the court of London to grant a division of British troops to assist in protecting Egypt.

The Baron de la Rochefoucault is said to have been arrested at Paris, on the charge that he was engaged in a correspondence with Louis XVIII. and papers are reported to have been found in his possession to confirm that suspicion; but he insists his hand writing had been forged. M. De Vaudricourt has also been arrested. Among other singular devices for dispatching the First Consul, some of the conspirators are said to have attempted to fatten Ortolans with a deleterious view to offer them to the clerk of the kitchen at the thuilleries,

La Ville-au-Pre, formerly a French count, having been arrested at Hamburgh, on the requisition of the French government, was transported the following day to Hanover, in order to be sent to France. He had formerly been in England; and, it is said, had a passport from Mr. Jackson.

General Pichegru, it is said, speaks with great discretion and generosity, when questioned about those accused with him. He says no man is guilty to his knowledge, and that he hopes his life will be sufficient to atone for the errors of others implicated in a cause greatly misrepresented to the public.

Georges says regularly, morning and evening, his prayers, and never neglects *Domine salvum fac Regem*. He was even requested that the four gens d'arms, who never leave his dungeon, to join him and say Amen.

Madame De Vandreuil was arrested—but has again been set at liberty, upon condition of leaving Paris with her husband. They intend to go to Germany.

A new class of people will be formed in Russia, under the title of Free Farmers, in consequence of an imperial decree, which allows land owners to grant freedom to their peasants, in order to raise money to pay their debts.

WHITBY, April 3.

The vessel Georges, of Boston, in America, lately towed into Runswick Bay, waterlogged, has been got off the beach there, and is now safe in Whitby bay, as is her cargo of rum and cotton, which having been brought up by two hired sloops, is securely warehoused here with as little waste as possible.

PRICE OF AMERICAN STOCKS AT LONDON.

3 per cents,	55	55 1-2
8 per cents,	105	106
Old 6 per cents,		89
New 6 per cents,		89

5 1-2 per cets 90 90 1-2, with dividend from Jan. 1.
Bank Stock, £130 per share, with dividend from Jan. 1.
English Stocks, this day at one o'clock.
Consols 55 3-4—Reduced———.

May 22.

By the ship Bristol Trader we have extended our files of London papers to the evening of the 10th ult. but without adding any important event to our stock of intelligence. The following articles, which are copied from the two latest of these papers, comprise nearly all that is worth selecting.

LONDON, April 9.

Last night, a supplement to a Dutch paper, called The New Merchant, reached town, which contains the first part of the grand judge to the first consul, on the subject of the late conspiracy. Our limits will not permit us to enter into a detail of this important paper, the object of which is to stigmatize the ministers of this country with the most profligate and disgraceful practices; but for the information of our readers, we shall select some of the most important passages of this production, perhaps the most labored article that ever issued from the press.

After some prefatory matter respecting Mr. Drake, the English ambassador to the elector of Bavaria, the report proceeds as follows:

"It is premised, though Mr. Drake appears ostensibly as a public character, he is in reality, (as his private instructions prove) the secret director of English machinations on the continent; the sinews of which are gold, corruption, the foolish hopes of those concerned in the plot, and of all the ambitious people in Europe.—His aim is plainly pointed out in the eighteen articles of instructions with which Mr. Drake furnishes his agents, and which form the first of the pieces added to this report.

"Nos. 2, 7, 8, 9 and 13 of these instructions, are sufficiently remarkable.

"Art. 2. The principal point in view being the overthrow of the present government, one of the principal means of accomplishing this, is the obtaining a knowledge of the plans of the enemy; for this purpose, it is of the utmost importance to begin by establishing a correspondence in the different bureaus, for the obtaining particular information of all the plans, both as to the exterior as well as to the interior. The knowledge of these plans suggests the best mode of rendering them abortive, and the want of success is the most effectual means of discrediting the government, the first and most important step towards the end proposed.

"7. To gain over those employed in the powder-mills, so as to be able to blow them up, as occasion may require.

"8. It is indispensibly necessary to gain over a certain number of printers and engravers, that may be relied on, to print and execute every thing that the company may stand in need of.

"9. It is very much to be wished, that a perfect knowledge may be gained of the situation of the different parties in France, and particularly in Paris.

"13. It is well understood, that every means must be tried to disorganise the armies, both in and out of the republic.

"Thus you see that the real objects of Mr. Drake's mission are to bring fire and flames into the republic, to blow up their powder-mills, to procure trusty printers and engravers for the purposes of forgery, to penetrate into the heart of every assembly, to arm one party against the other, and in fine, to disorganise the armies."

"He has agents to whom he dares not confide. His doubtful correspondents write to him via Switzerland, Strasburg, Kehl, Offenburg, and Munich. He has subalterns in these cities, to take especial care of his correspondence. He makes use of forged transports, of fictitious names, sympathetic ink."

"These are the modes of communication through which he transmits his ideas, projects and rewards; and by these means he is informed of the schemes planned by his orders for raising insurrection, in the first place, in four departments; for raising an army, increasing the number of the disaffected, and overthrowing the consular government.

"Mr. Drake had an agency at Paris; but other ministers, the instruments of discord and exciters of mischief, like him, may also have agencies. Mr. Drake, in his correspondence, unmasks all those that exist in France, by the very measures he takes to deny that he knows any thing of them. 'I repeat' says he, 'that I have no knowledge of the existence of any other society besides yours. But I repeat to you,' he observes in several places, 'that if there does, I do not doubt but that you and your friends will take the necessary measures, not only to embarrass one another, but to be mutually serviceable to each other.' In fine, he adds, (Munich, Dec. 9, 1803) with a brutal fury, and worthy of the part he plays —'It is of very little consequence by whom the beast is brought to the ground; it is sufficient that you are all ready to join in the chace.'

"Pursuant to this system, on the first breaking out of the conspiracy that now employs the hand of justice, he writes: 'If you see any means of extricating any of Georges's associates, do not fail to make use of them;' and as his evil genius is never discouraged, even in his disgrace, Mr. Drake will not have his friends give themselves up for lost in this unexpected reverse of fortune.

'I earnestly request you,' he writes (Munich, Feb. 25, 1804, No. 9) 'to print and distribute a short address to the army, immediately (both to the officers and soldiers.) The main point is to gain partizans in the army; for I am thoroughly persuaded, that it is through the army alone that one can reasonably hope to gain the change so much desired.'

"How vain these hopes were, is sufficiently characterized by the striking unanimity that prevails every where, now that the danger is discovered with which France was menaced."

APRIL 10.

Price of Stocks, this day at one o'clock.

Consols for money, 55 7-8—ditto for May acc. 56 1-8
—4 per cent. 70 35 48

On Sunday, dispatches were received at Lord Hawkesbury's office, from the continent, which caused a great deal of bustle among the ministers yesterday, and several of the foreign ambassadors had conferences with them. We do not pretend to know the cause; but report states that, among other accounts, a declaration of Bonaparte to the court of St. Petersburgh has been received, stating, that in case any Russian troops, from the Baltic, should land in Mecklenburgh, Holstein, or any where else upon the German continent, the French troops would immediately occupy the Hanse towns; and if any Russian troops from the Black Sea, should attempt to land on the Italian continent, French troops would not only occupy the city of Naples, but every sea port in that kingdom.

Letters from Genoa, of the 11th ultimo, state that the Toulon fleet was still in port.

At Munich and other places, some emigrants from France have been arrested, at the instance of the French envoy, citizen Otto. Among them is the late bishop of Chalons, who has resided at Munich for several years. He is now upwards of seventy: but at the establishment of the Concordat he omitted to send in his resignation.

From the Hamburgh Correspondenten, April 3.

PARIS, March 23.

The sentence of death against the duke D'Enghien was carried into execution in the night between the 21st and 22d inst.—He was shot in the Bois de Vicennes, about 2 o'clock in the morning. The prince was brought hither from Ettenheim on the evening of the 20th. in a coach with six horses, under an escort of fifty gens d'arms, and carried to the temple, but not imprisoned there; his conductors, on their arrival, finding an order to convey him to the Castle of Vicennes. What is termed a military commission, was immediately assembled.

The prince was so extremely fatigued with his journey that he could scarcely refrain from sleeping, even in this critical moment. He desired to speak with the First Consul—but this could not be permitted. He then collected himself, and met death with firmness. It is said that he would not suffer his eyes to be bound. Several Generals were present when he was shot.

The general of brigade Hulin, the president of the military commission on the duke D'Enghien, distinguished himself at the taking of the bastile, on the 14th July, 1789.

The First Consul is now at Malmaison, and only admits to his presence such persons as have to speak with him on business.

Pichegru will not suffer the wounds which he received at the time of his arrest, to be bound up.

The 5 per cent. consols are fallen to 52 fr. 600.

Some of the persons implicated in the late conspiracy, have escaped into Switzerland, in consequence of which, General Vial has given in a note to the government of Berne.

HAMBURGH, April 3.

A report has been circulated here for these two days past, with some confidence, that the French in Hanover would very soon be replaced by Prussian troops, and that the Elbe and Weser would then be immediately declared free.

From the London Courier, of the evening of the 12th of April.

LONDON, April 12.

In some of the northern ports of the kingdom, it has been rumoured, that the French had occupied Lubeck. The rumour originated in orders to some mercantile houses to suspend the shipping of goods for that port. Similar orders we hear, have been given with respect to Tonningen.

At Hamburg, the occupation of Holstein and the neighboring territory was hourly expected to take place, as several movements had been made on the part of the republican troops, which could have no other object.

It is not impossible that the French may seize Tonningen, and the other Danish ports in that neighborhood; but we do not see in what manner that event will very materially affect our export trade; for we do not believe that our merchants, since the French have been so near that part of the Danish territories, have exported very largely to Tonningen. But the French wish to occupy Tonningen and Husum, in order to retard our communication by packets with the continent.—The occupation of Lubeck would render it necessary for us to send the goods that we have been in the habit of sending thither, to Rostock or the Order.

M. D. L.

It will gratify the curiosity of our readers to be afforded some insight into the character of the Spy, who is called in the correspondence M. D. L. His real name is MEHEE DE LA TOUCHE. His character might justly excite surprise as to the employment of such a man; but no blame is attachable to government upon the occasion, and we must suppose that some of the leading Emigrants here who patronized him were deceived by him.

M. D. L. or MEHEE DE LA TOUCHE, was secretary of the commune of Paris, at the time of the September massacres in 1792. At the period of the 18th Brumaire, he was condemned as a jacobin, and sent to the isle of Oleron, from whence he was to be transported to Cayenne. It was proved at that time that he was the person who had paid the Septemberizers their wages for the murder of madame de Lambelle and the other prisoners. Whilst he was in the Isle of Oleron, some friend at Paris suggested to the French government that he might usefully be employed in England.—He was suffered to make his escape on board an American ship bound to England, and was furnished with money by the consular government.—How he ingratiated himself here with the emigrants, we know not; they were certainly ignorant of his character and his mission. But unfortunately it has not been found difficult during the whole progress of the revolution to acquire their confidence. Sanguine of success from their belief in the justice of their cause, indignant at the crimes and usurpations of the different despots who have afflicted France, they have been too prone to believe that every man who has expressed abhorrence of the tyranny of the revolutionary leaders has really felt it. MEHEE DE LA TOUCHE is said to have adopted this method.—No man was more loud in his expressions of indignation and disgust at the conduct of Bonaparte; and in the different public or private meetings and dinners of the emigrants, the rage of M. D. L. against the consul exceeded that of every other person. He accounted for this inordinate zeal by confessing himself to have had some revolutionary failings! He had once thought the revolution a benefit—he now found it to be nothing more than a *splendid crime*—he had even once admired the character of Bonaparte.

By these means he is said to have acquired the confidence of some of the leading emigrants, we refrain from naming any of them, and it is rumoured to have been through their representatives that he went over to Mr. Drake, for the mere purpose of doing that which every ambassador of every power in Europe, is charged to do, to gain accurate and ample intelligence of the state of France, under the usurper, which no government can expect to obtain from the French papers.

Immediately upon his arrival in Paris, M. D. L Mehee de la Touche went, as we have been informed, to his friend Real, the director of the police under Regnier, the grand judge, and communicated to him the information he had gained in England, and the object for which he had been sent to Paris.

BELFAST, April 3.

CHANGES IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

Since the discovery of the late coospiracy, great changes have taken place, according to private accounts from Paris, in the positions of the different divisions, composing the army of England, and most of them have changed commanders. With the exception of the Corps d'Elite, all other troops in cantonments, between Arras and Aire, in Flanders, have been ordered to the Bay of Ambleteuse, between Boulogne and Calais, where works are now constructed, and where a new port is to be excavated of depth and breadth sufficient to contain some divisions of the second and third rate gunboats. All the troops in the departments of the North, and of the Dyle, have marched, the former to the very extensive camp near Dunkirk, and the latter to the no less extensive camp near Ostend.—When all the troops have arrived at these encampments, they will contain, in the whole, 66,000 men. The troops in the department of the Somme, and of the camp near Compiegne, are now on their march, and to assemble near St. Valery; they consist of 18,000 men, mostly cavalry and dragoons, mounted or dismounted. They are succeeded near Compiegne by troops from different departments of the interior, intended to form a second army of reserve of 30,000 men. The other camps in the line along the coast, from Montreuil to Ambleteuse, Boulogne included, amount to 42,000 men, 22,000 of whom are drawn from the camp near St. Omer's, now containing no more than 21,000 men.

To the Public.

THE undersigned hopes it will be unnecessary to offer an apology to a generous public, for the trouble he may give them in perusing a statement of facts, which justice requires should be made, for the exculpation of a character he has unintentionally injured. At the instance of Mr. Willis Wills, the subscriber furnished the following affidavit—

"The affidavit of Wood Tucker, who is now and was "one of the inspectors of tobacco at West-Hill Ware-"house in the town of Petersburg in the years 1798 and "1799, taken at the tavern of Edward Powell, in the "town of Petersburg, this 12th day of May, 1804, who "saith, that the following four Hhds. of Tobacco were "inspected at the said Ware-house at the dates annexed "to the following list of said four Hhds. of Tobacco, viz:

Abraham Green, no.	784	1470	122	1548	Nov. 19, 1798
do.	785	1550	120	1430	
do.	1313	1600	120	1480	Dec. 3, 1798
do.	1314	1600	120	1480	
				5738	

"He also saith, that the notes of the said four hogsheads of Tobacco were delivered to Willis Wills, by "order of the said Abraham Green. He also saith, that "he has not the least recollection of having been applied "to by George P. King, or any other person, upon the "subject of the above Tobacco; and that he never gave "any certificate of the now existence of the said four "Hhds. of Tobacco.

"WOOD TUCKER.

"Sworn to before me, the day and year first above "written, at Petersburg.

"GREGORY JOHNSON, Alderman."

Which that gentleman, as he was authorised to do, published.

From the facts alledged in that affidavit, the plain inference certainly was, that Mr. George P. King had procured the certificate therein refered to, improperly. Concerning Mr. King's character, the subscriber knows nothing; but having understood that he enjoyed a good reputation, and that his (the subscriber's) name was subscribed to the said certificate, which appeared to be in his hand writing, the subscriber came from Petersburg to this place for the express purpose of inspecting the said certificate; and if he had been mistaken (which he did believe was not possible) in that case, it was his determination to render to Mr. King the justice which was due to him, of candidly acknowledging the error. The subscriber accordingly went to the office of master commissioner Greenhow, where the certificate was lodged, examined it, and satisfied himself from the appearance of the hand writing, that he must have furnished the certificate to Mr. King, or some other person. How it is possible that he could have had a conversation with Mr. King, concerning the tobacco referred to in the certificate, or how he could have given such a certificate, and yet not have recollected either the conversation or the circumstance of having given such a certificate, he cannot conceive: but that he does not recollect either, he most solemnly avers. He has not the most distant recollection of ever having conversed with Mr. King concerning the tobacco mentioned in the certificate, or of ever having seen Mr. King in the course of his whole life; nor has he the smallest recollection of having been called on by any person to furnish any certificate relative to the four hogsheads of tobacco mentioned in that certificate until called on by Mr. Wills for that purpose: indeed, how he could have furnished such a certificate, he cannot conceive; because by a reference to his day book, he would instantly have found the fact, with respect to the inspection of that tobacco, to have been as it is stated in his affidavit published by Mr. Wills.

The subscriber deeply regrets the error into which he has been thus innocently betrayed; but while he laments most sincerely, that he may thus have unintentionally injured Mr. King, at least for a short time, he hopes that the reparation which he has now endeavored to make by voluntarily publishing an acknowledgment of his error, as relates to the giving of the certificate, and that too immediately on his discovering his mistake, will be received by Mr. King and the public, as a sufficient apology for that mistake. To err is the lot of humanity: to make atonement for injuries resulting even from accidental errors, is the duty of every man. The subscriber derives much consolation from a consciousness that his error, thus publicly acknowledged, has nothing like guilt attached to it; that it is the result of forgetfulness, and not of design; and he enjoys the highest pleasure in thus vindicating a character, which he had innocently and involuntarily assailed.

WOOD TUCKER.

Richmond, May 25th, 1804.

SOME short time previous to the publication made by Mr. Willis Wills, in the Virginia Gazette, of the 19th instant, he called on me to say whether Mr. George P. King lived in my room at the time he engaged to go to Petersburg for Mr. Taliaferro. On his being answered in the affirmative, he told me, that his reputation was likely to suffer very much, in consequence of what he called a forged certificate, and the deposition of Mr. King, filed in the office of master commissioner Greenhow, and that a proper regard for his character made it necessary, that he should publish the facts; but he told me at the same time, that the signature to the affidavit furnished him by Mr. Tucker, resembled so much the certificate sworn to by Mr. King, as to leave great room to doubt whether they were not written by the same person. As I was convinced that there was some mistake in the business, I requested Mr. Wills to suspend his publication until I could send for Mr. Tucker, and have the fact fully ascertained. I suggested to him the probability of Mr. Tucker's unpleasant situation after a publication, and the great injury he might do to the reputation of a young man, who could have no possible motive for acting improperly. Mr. Wills appeared much irritated with Mr. King, and shewed no disposition to spare his reputation. I then mentioned to him, that by a premature publication, he would deeply afflict the feelings of an innocent and respectable family, against whom he could have no enmity. He said the unfavorable impression made on his own reputation, rendered an immediate publication necessary. I immediately wrote to Petersburg, requesting that Mr. Tucker would come to this place and detect or acquit Mr. King. Mr. Tucker did not find it convenient to come until Thursday the 24th inst. and on the next day gave to Mr. Davis for publication an honorable acquittal to Mr. King, as above. In that acquittal, the whole circumstances are fully detailed, and in a manner equally honorable to Mr. Tucker. I have made the above statement of facts, because I never supposed there were any circumstances attending this business, that would warrant Mr. Wills in charging Mr. King with *palpable forgery*, more especially as he had acknowledged to me the great resemblance in the hand writing, and because Mr. King is now living with his father in Campbell county, at the distance of about 120 miles, and is, as yet, an entire stranger to the attack on his reputation by Mr. Wills.

THOMAS NORVELL.

May 29th, 1804.

In consequence of the time it will require to arrange the Books to shew the balances remaining due to the subscribers to the Bank of Virginia, who have not obtained the full number of Shares for which they subscribed, the Commissioners for Richmond think it necessary to inform the concerned, that they expect the Books will be fully arranged by the 11th June, after which time, all to whom balances may remain due, will be paid on application; but it will be necessary that they appear in person, or grant proper authorities to agents for that purpose.

By order of the Board,
E. CARRINGTON, Chairman.
Richmond, 25th May, 1804.

To Hire,

A NEGRO GIRL, who can wash and iron, and also cook. For terms apply to
THE PRINTER.
May 26th, 1804.

AGREEABLE to my former notice, I shall, on the 4th of June, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, my

Land at Fairfield,

which is laid off into parcels, so as to suit those who want large or small quantities of land. The survey will be presented to view on the day of sale. The terms of sale will be, one half the purchase money on the first of November, when possession will be given and a complete title made the purchaser; the other half in twelve months after, the payment being satisfactorily secured.

MILES SELDEN.
May 24th, 1804.

SALES AT AUCTION,

For the benefit of the UNDERWRITERS,

WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder for cash, on Wednesday the 30th inst. the following packages of GOODS, damaged on board the ship Little William, Capt. Baldry, from Liverpool—

1 Cask, } SADDLERY.
1 Bale, }

Thomas Taylor & Co. v. M.
May 28, 1804. 1

SALES AT AUCTION,

For the benefit of the concerned.

WILL BE SOLD without reserve, for cash, on Saturday next, the 2d June, the following packages of GOODS, damaged on board the sch'r. Harriett, Capt. Beckwith, from Baltimore—

1 Hhd. Brown SUGAR,
1 Tierce PORTER,
1 Case DRY GOODS.

Thomas Taylor & Co. v M.
Richmond, May 28, 1804. tds

SALES AT AUCTION,

FOR CASH.

WILL BE SOLD by the subscribers, at their office, on Wednesday, the 6th June next, all the VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a gentleman going to Europe, consisting of

Dining Table,	§ *Mahogany Bedsteads,*
Pembroke do.	§ *Feather Beds,*
Card do.	§ *Matrasses,*
Chests of drawers,	§ *Mahogony & Windsor*
Bureaus,	§ *Chairs,*
Book-Case,	§ *Looking Glasses,*
Liquor Case,	§ *Plate & Glass Ware.*

Thomas Taylor & Co. v. M.
May 28, 1804. tds

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD,
Three likely Negro Women and a Boy,
—all accustomed to house work.

Richmond, May 18th, 1804.

AT a meeting of the Committe appointed by the subscribers to a Theatre proposed to be erected in the city of Richmond,

Resolved, That the treasurer be directed to call for a second instalment of 50 dolls. upon each share, by the 1st day of June next.

John Drew M'Caw,
J. W. Green,
J. Darmstatt,
John Foster.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the subscribers are desired to pay their second instalment to their treasurer, at the time above mentioned.

GEORGE FISHER, *Treasurer.*

SPRING GOODS.

William Galt

Has received by the ships Little William *and* Fame, *from Liverpool, and the* Robey & Betsey, *from London, an assortment of*

GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

He has on hand, SUPERFINE FLOUR, of a very superior quality, for family use.
Richmond, May 19th, 1804.

To Let,

A HOUSE in the city of Richmond, on the West side of the Market Bridge, and back of the house occupied by Mr. Joseph Joseph and Mr. John Miller as dry good stores. Said house is constructed for the reception of two small families, and neatly finished. For terms apply to the said John Miller; but if any person should think it necessary to see the subscriber, he resides at his plantation three miles above Gregory's Tavern, upper end of Henrico county.

JOHN WALKER.
May 17th, 1804.

SIGNIOR MANFREDI,

Artist of Agility and Rope Dancing, from the Theatres and Gardens of Paris, London, Vienna, Petersburg, Constantinople, &c. &c. lately from Philadelphia, who has performed in New-York and Baltimore with the greatest applause and encouragement,

HAS the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Richmond, Manchester and their vicinities, that on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 30th inst. he will perform the most astonishing FEATS OF ACTIVITY on the Tight Rope, and Ground & Lofty TUMBLING, in the Circus at the Hay Market Garden, which is now fitting up in a commodious style for the purpose—The particulars of the Entertainment will be expressed in hand-bills.

May 28, 1804.

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, just above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchased all together, or in small parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the first of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from that day: approved security will be required. Apply to the subscriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherst county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Chrildren's Hats.
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
5	do.	of 1,000	make	5,000
6	do.	of 500	——	3,000
10	do.	of 200	——	2,000
20	do.	of 100	——	2,000
100	do.	of 50	——	5,000
250	do.	of 30	——	7,500
420	do.	of 25	——	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20	——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15	——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after 2,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000	do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,			150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH are now opening, and will be sold at their usual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now settled in New-York, in the

Wine, Liquor and Commission Line,

And offers his services to transact business at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every description, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by procuring and forwarding such goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults in a very eligible situation in New-York, for sales and commission.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell*, and two other persons, of the name of *Gale*, supposed to be residents of the state of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, some time in July or August last, to purchase *Slaves*, are desired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who sold him to Mr. WARE. He is a stout, active, strong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He says that, in September last, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a schooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above persons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* sold him somewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He staid but a few days with his new master before he set off to the *Northward*, under the assumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The subscriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him some years. His owner is requested to come, or send for him, and on producing such credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertisement, by

William Rose

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

Run away

FROM the subscriber, living in Amherst county, near Loving's Gap, a Negro man, by the name of TANDY, about 30 years of age, of middle size, and black complexion.—He took with him a variety of wearing apparel, amongst which, was a black broad cloth coat, a black silk waistcoat and buff cassimere breeches. I expect he will endeavor to pass as a free man; for four years ago he ran away and stole the papers of Burwell Jackson, a free Mulatto man, by trade a blacksmith, and endeavored to pass under them, which papers, I believe he still has.—Whoever will deliver the said fellow to me, shall receive FORTY DOLLARS—or if secured in any jail so that I get him again, TWENTY DOLLARS.

April 27, 1804. 4w JAMES WRIGHT.

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phaeton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; sash and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purceased by application as above.

For Sale,
That Valuable Estate,

Lying in the county of Gloucester, known by the name of

BOXLEY-HILL,

CONTAINING 774 acres, situated in the fertile neighbourhood of Cheese-cake, on the Piankitank. The improvements are a good Dwelling-House, (52 feet long) Kitchen, Dairy, Meat-House, Stable, and Granary (46 feet long) with a ten foot Shed, and extensive Kitchen Garden well supplied with every thing useful in a family, and an excellent Apple and Peach Orchard of the most choice selections. The soil is of an excellent texture, and is particularly adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco. The site on which the house stands is acknowledged to be one of the most healthy situations in the lower country, and has all the advantages that can be derived from a situation not distant farther than one mile from the tide water.

Also for sale, a valuable Grist Mill, in the neighbourhood of Gloucester court-house, upon one of the best streams in the lower part of this state, with two pair of stones, and a bolting chest. I deem it unnecessary to particularise all the advantages of this Mill situation, as the person wishing to purchase, will view the premises.

Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

James Baytop.

Glo'ster county, April 20, 1804. 4w

William M'Cay,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and General assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

*** CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, April 14th, 1804. ep8w.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 2442 Acres of Land, lying on Roanoke River, in the county of Mecklenburg, and generally known by the name of the Occoneechee.

The uncommon fertility of this Tract of Land, and its advantageous situation, by which it is convenient to the improving navigation of the River, together with the liberal credit, on which it is to be sold, must make it a very important object to those who are inclined to purchase Lands. The quantity of low-grounds in the Occoneechee Island, which is separated from the main-land by a small and narrow stream, is 364 Acres, and on the main-land adjoining, about 150 Acres, all of which is of excellent quality. By far the greater part of the remainder of the tract is very rich, being well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, wheat &c. A large proportion is in woods, and heavily timbered. The whole tract is at present divided into three tenements, leased to several tenants, whose leases will expire in three years from the first day of January next. The tenements are in a tolerably good state of improvement, and the rent amounts to 114l. per annum. The subscriber will sell the whole together, or either of those tenements separately, as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale are one sixth part of the money to be paid on the first day of January next, and the balance in five equal annual payments, bonds and good security being given, and the punctuality of payment ensured by deeds of trust on the land. On the Occoneechee Island, and at the end of Baker's Island, opposite to it, are two fisheries, belonging to the subscriber, and to be sold with the land, which have been accounted the best on the River, and with the labour of a few hands a short time, might now be made valuable. A farther description of this land and its improvements is supposed to be unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing will naturally chuse to view it, and judge for themselves.

If the whole tract, or any of the tenements should not be disposed of by private contract before the 17th day of September next, it will be sold on that day; being the 3d Monday in the month, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the store of Wm. Birchett, & Co. adjacent to the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the terms above mentioned. An accurate plot of the land will be shewn, and unquestionable titles made to the purchasers by

WM. MUNFORD

Richland, Mecklenburg County, April 11th, 1804. tf.

TO BE LET,

On building leases, three beautiful, airy and elevated situations for Dwelling Houses. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wishes a pleasant and agreeable residence for his family, either of these sites would be truly desirable, as they are contiguous to the scene of active business, while they are at the same time removed from the dust and noise of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

April 23, 1804.

☞ An experienced, sober and attentive GARDENER will hear of an advantageous situation, on application as above.—None of opposite character need apply.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from Mr. Andrew Scott's of Chesterfield, about the first of November last, JIM, a Negro man I purchased of one of the legatees of the late Andrew Scott. Jim is a small fellow, of a yellow complexion, about thirty years of age, is well known in the neighbourhood of Messrs. James and Andrew Scott, where he was raised, and where he is frequently seen; has a wife in the same neighborhood, the property of Mrs. Winfrey. The above reward will be paid by captain William Austin of Richmond, on the delivery of said slave in the Richmond jail, accompanied with Mr. James Scott's certificate, certifying the said slave to be the same I purchased of Mr. Thomas Scruggs.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Liberty, 8th *April*, 1804.

NOTICE,

To the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

WHEREAS, under the present act of incorporation of this company, the Directors do not conceive themselves at liberty to extend their insurances to Houses, Goods and Household Furniture, against FIRE, and believing it would be greatly to the benefit of the Company to make such insurances: The President and Directors of the said Marine Insurance Company have therefore determined to call a meeting of the said Stockholders, to be held on the second Tuesday in June next, at the Court House in Alexandria, to consider of a proposition then to be laid before them, of petitioning Congress at their next meeting, to engraft an additional clause on their present charter, authorising them to insure houses, household furniture and goods, wares and merchandize against Fire.

By Order of the President and Directors.

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Insurance Office, April 24, 1804.

Form of a Power to Vote by Proxy.

I, ——, do hereby empower ——, for me and in my name, to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, to be held in Alexandria aforesaid, on the second Tuesday in June next, and for me, and in my name, to agree or disagree to the proposition of extending Insurance to houses, household furniture, and goods, wares, and merchandize, as shall appear most advisable.

To be be subscribed by two witnesses.

April 24. ep12w.

☞ Public Notice is hereby given, That the Court of Henrico County will, on the first Monday in June next, (or during the session of that Court) proceed to appoint one fit and proper person to act as Inspector of manufactured Tobacco within the said county, which appointment will be made by virtue of an act of the last session of Assembly, entitled, "An act to amend an act concerning the manufacture of Tobacco."

By order of Court, (epsw)

AND w. STEVENSON, *D. C.*

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804,

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In
AGAINST } Chancery.
John Raines, Def't. }

ON *the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June Court next, and answer the bill of the complainant, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.*

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804,

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In
AGAINST } Chancery.
Archibald Conner, Def't. }

ON *the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June court next, and answer the bill of the complainant, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.*

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post roads, will be received at the General Post Office in Washington, until the 15th day of June next, inclusive.

IN VIRGINIA.

44. From Clarksburg by Buchan Settlement to Randolph c. h. once in two weeks.

Leave Clarksburg every other Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Randolph c. h. by 6 p. m.

Leave Randolph c h. every other Tuesday at 6 a m. and arrive at Clarksburg by 6 p m.

45. From Kenhawa c h. by Point Pleasant, Galliopolis and the Salt Springs to Chilicotha once in two weeks.

Leave Kenhawa c h. every other Friday at 6 a m. and arrive at Chillicotha on Monday by 10 a m.

Leave Chilicotha every other Monday by 2 p m. and arrive at Kenhawa c h. on Thursday by 6 p m.

46. From Marietta, Ohio, to Wood c h. once a week.

Leave Marietta every Tuesday at 6 a m. and arrive at Wood c h. by 6 p m.

Leave Wood c h. every Wednesday at 6 a m. and arrive at Marietta by 6 p m.

47. From Lancaster c h. to Kilmarnock once a week.

Leave Lancaster c h. every Monday at 6 a m. and arrive at Kilmarnock by 11 a m.

Leave Kilmarnock every Monday at 1 p m. and and arrive at Lancaster c h. by 6 p m.

48 From Prince Edward c h. by Leger's Store, Weeeler's Springs and Campbell c h. to New-London once in two weeks.

Leave Prince Edward c h. every other Saturday at 6 a m. and arrive at New-London on Sunday by 6 p m.

Leave New-London every other Monday at 8 a m. and arrive at Prince Edward on Tuesday by 6 p m.

IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

49 From Danville, Va. to Lenox-Castle, North-Carolina, once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 6 a m. and arrive at Lenox-Castle by 6 p m.

Leave Lenox-Castle on Tuesday by 6 a m. and arrive at Danville by 6 p m.

The contracts for the routes numbered from 27 to 43 inclusive and from 55 to 69 inclusive, are to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and continue in force for one year. The contracts for the routes numbered from 44 to 54 inclusive, are to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and continue in force until the 31st day of March, 1805.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster-general may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified.

For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continues until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry with the emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alteration desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of the contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of August, November, February and May, in one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The Postmaster-general reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and are to continue in force two years.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Postmaster-General.

General Post-Office, Washington City, February 23, 1804. ept15Jc.